If you are in want of a first-class Business Suit, we are offering over one hundred styles in Sacks, Frocks and Prince Alberts, at

\$12 AND \$15

Among them you will find a good assortment of the nobby large Plaids that are becoming so generally pop-

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE WAY

NEW YORK AND RETURN ONLY \$21.00.

At time of centennial celebration of inauguration of President Washington at New York, this line will sell tickets Indianapolis to New York and return, for \$21.00. Tickets will be sold April 27 and 28, good to return on all trains leaving New York including May 2. Here is a splendid opportunity to visit New York cheap. Remember that on the tickets purchased at this office, you go over the mountains where the grandest scenery is to be seen. By this line only can you go through Washington, Baltimore and Phil adelphia. Come and see us and arrange for this cheap trip to the metropolis.

Depart:: 8:55 am 10:50 am 3:50 pm 6:26 pm Arrive:: 10:40 am 11:45 am 4:55 pm 10:50 pm Depart - 7:10 a m 12:05 no'n 5:15 p m 11:20 p m Arrive - 3:30 a m 10:35 a m 3:30 p m 6:10 p m

BEE-LINE ROUTE

EAST AND WEST

The only line landing passengers in the Grand Central Depot, New York city. Wagner sleeping cars between Indianapolis, New York and Boston. The Fast Line to St. Louis and the West. Elegant sleeping cars are run nightly on this line to St. Louis, and passengers can occupy them as early as 8:30 p. m., and remain undisturbed until arrival of train in St.

TIME OF TRAINS:

For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations, etc., call at No. 2 Bates House, No. 138 South Illinois street, or Union Station. T. C. PECK, Pass. Agt.

SERIOUS RAILWAY WRECK.

Car Full of People Smashed Into Kindling Wood-One Man Killed and Others Injured.

CHICAGO, April 8 .- A defective switch derailed the four rear coaches of an inward bound Baltimore & Ohio passenger train between Colehour and South Chicago. yesterday morning. The coaches were thrown with terrific violence against several coal-oil tank-cars standing on the side tracks and broken to pieces. One man was killed, and a dozen others injured, two or three of them very severely. The train was nearly two hours behind time, and was running fast. Just north of One-hundreth street, and parallel with the main tracks, are a series of side-tracks and switches and long strings of tank-cars, near the great oil-tanks. As the train was crossing the switches opposite one of the tanks the seventh coach was suddenly wrenched loose from its couplings and thrown diagonally across the track to the left. The ordinary day coach following just after was thrown from the track, and with awful force against the oil tank-cars to the right. The entire side of the car was ripped and torn, and smashed into a pile of twisted iron, splintered wood-work and broken seats. The car was full of men, women and children, who yelled and shrieked, and cried as they were thrashed about, mangled and bruised un-der the wreckage. The forward end of the Pullman sleeper was stove in, while the rear car was derailed and its passengers no more than shaken up. The automatic brakes had meanwhile stopped the forward section of the train. The uninjured passengers and the trainmen gathered around the wreck and soon extricated the wounded and uninjured from the wrecked

James Hanna, of Smith's Basin, N. Y., was found with an iron rod through his head, and died shortly afterward. Henry Houk, a farmer, of Adamsville, Ia., had a leg broken in two places, and recieved internal injuries. Among others severely bruised and cut were: Frank Shelton, of Smith's Basin, N. Y.; John H. McDonald, of Antidonish, N. S.; B. O., Rambo, Shelby, O.; H. Straley, Cleveland, O.; John E. Wood, Cuba, N. Y.; Mrs. John E. Wood and Alexander Wood, Cuba, N. Y., and A. Berschig, Cleveland, O. None of these are fatally injured. Several other men were slightly cut jured. Several other men were slightly cut and shaken up but went away without re-porting. All those found by the railroad officials to be injured were sent to St. Luke's Hospital.

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop its blanching and falling out, and where it is gray to restore the youth-ful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

WHEN INDICATIONS. TUESDAY-Light rain; slightly cooler, pre-ceded by warmer weather.

The Selfishness of Culture.

Customer from the far West (at clothing store 1 Boston)—"I want to buy a pair of pants."

Clerk [coldly]—"We dont keep them, sir."

"Isn't this a clothing store?"

"And you don't keep pants?"

"No. sir."
"What do you call them things over there on that "Those are trousers, sir."
"They are, hey! Well, I'm just contrary enough to want a pair of pants."
"Would be glad to oblige you, sir, but we sell only trousers."

"Can't heip it, sir." "And you can go to thunder, sir." "All right, sir."

trousers."
"Then I don't want any,"

NOT HERE. Not much. you can call 'em pants, trousers, breeches, unmentionables, anything you will. Or you can simply go through the motions, pointing out what it is you want. We will supply you; and we will guarantee the goods; and we will furnish them to you at a lower price than you can get similar goods e lsewhere in this market. We can also promise you a bigger and finer store than the town ever saw before. Our vast new addition is coming right along. Do likewise—come right along.

Surgical Instruments & Appliances Trusses, Supporters, Deformity Braces, Crutches, Atomizers, Optical Goods, Artificial Eyes, and everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances.

WM. H. ARMSTHONG & CO.'S

Surgical Instrument House,

92 South Illinois street.

CHICAGO'S RECENT ELECTION.

It Was Illegal, and the Result Can Be Overthrown if Any Citizen Cares to Bring Suit.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The politicians of the city were astonished, this afternoon, by the announcement that it had been discovered that the recent election in this city was illegal and that it was in the power of any citizen to overthrow it. This state of affairs grows out of a decision rendered by the Supreme Court of the State since the election was held. This decision was to the effect that the town of Brighton Park and other portions of the township of Cicero had been, by a vote of the people on Nov. 17, 1887, legally annexed to the townships of South and West Chicago. Previous to the annexation, the townships of South and West Chicago were entirely included within the limits of the city of Chicago. While the decision of the court annexed the new territory to the townships, it did not operate to make it a part of the city, the power to extend the limits of which rests with the City Council. Therein lies all of the trouble. The general law of the State the trouble. The general law of the State provides that wherever all of a township lies within the limits of a city, the city election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April, and that wherever a township is not all included within the city limits, the election shall be held on the third Tuesday in April. Under the decision of the Supreme Court the city of Chicago does not entirely cover the townships of South and West Chicago, and therefore the election, instead of being held on the first Tuesday in April, as it was. held on the first Tuesday in April, as it was, should have been held on the third Tuesday. Moreover, the law requires that twenty days' notice of an election shall be given, and as the time is too short between this date and the third Tuesday in April for legal notice, it seems questionable whether the mistake can be rectified by a new election on that date. Wide fields of speculation are opened as to the possibility of revising the verdict of the people in the recent political "landslide," when the Re-publicans were defeated by the Democrats by decisive majorities. It is claimed that if the present Republican administration is willing to invoke the law it can hold over and prevent the newly-elected Democrats from taking their seats. It is said that Mayor Roche has consulted the corporation counsel in regard to the matter, but it cannot be learned that any decision as to what action shall be taken has been

This evening, a resident of the annexed territory applied to Judge Jamison for an injunction restraining the election commissioners from counting or declaring the votes cast. The ground taken was that the residents of the annexed strip, having no notice of the election, were deprived of their electoral rights, vitiating the whole election. The applicant was armed with a recommendation from a master in chancery that the injunction be issued.

Judge Jamison set the matter for hearing

The Rhode Island Elections. PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8.—Burrillville elected a Republican Representative today by 67 majority, and Bristol failed to electa Representative, there being five tickets in the field. The Legislature now stands: Senate—Twenty-four Republicans, ten Democrats, two to be chosen. House—Twenty-eight Republicans, thirty-seven Democrats; seven to be chosen. On joint Ballot—Fifty-two Republicans, forty-seven Democrats. Elections are to be held tomorrow in Newport, Bristol and Cranston.

A FINANCIAL SENSATION.

Outsiders Attempt to Secure Control of One o Hartford's Fat Insurance Companies.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD, Conn., April 8 .- A special to the Courant from New York states that Philadelphia parties have secured an option on the controlling interest in the Phonix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. The company has assets of over \$10,500,000, and is controlled by a capital stock of \$100,000. A. C. Goodman, president of the company, has \$100 more than half the capital, and the report says that his \$50,100 of stock is offered at \$501,000, or \$10 for \$1. The would-be purchasers are said to be endeavoring now to borrow purchase money on pledge of the stock. The highest sale of the stock known in Hartford was below \$300 and last year's taxes; it was valued at \$220. The company is in strong financial condition, with over \$600,-000 in bank, and it is reported here that policy-holders may resort to the courts or Legislature to prevent the deal, which it is understood has been entered into without the knowledge of the other directors of the

Anoka's Dishonest Cashier.

ANOKA, Minn., April 8 .- Nothing further is known of the whereabouts of absconding Cashier Pratt. As near as can be learned now the amount of his stealings is \$35,000 from Mrs. Nell, \$45,000 from St. Paul and Minneapolis correspondents of the bank. and \$25,000 raised by the sale of his own and other people's stock. New York and Chi-cago correspondents of the bank are yet to be heard from. Mrs. Nell, who is nearly eighty years old, has always trusted Pratt as a son, and left the management of her affairs almost entirely in his hands. She can hardly believe that he has robbed her, and attributes all of his trouble to the

"woman in the case."

Illness of Governor Jackson. SALISBURY, Md., April 8.—Governor Jack-on, who was brought home from Philadelphia yesterday, very ill, is somewhat better to-day. His attending physician says the cause of his illness is erysipelas, and that no serious results are anticipated at this time. There is a great deal of anxiety on the part of the Governor's friends relative to his condition. Governor Jackson is a leading candidate for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Wilson, and any serious permanent injury to the health of the former would greatly interfere with the plans of the Democratic leaders in this

FAMINE HORRORS IN CHINA

Five Millions of People Suffering from Lack of Shelter and Necessary Food.

It Would Cost but One Cent a Day to Maintain Each Person, but Even that Pitiful Amount Cannot be Obtained by the Sufferers.

Denial of the Report that Stanley and Emin Bey Were En Route to Zanzibar.

A Paris Paper Says Boulanger Has Been Ordered Out of Belgium, but the General Denies that Such Action Has Been Taken.

THE FAMINE IN CHINA. Five Million Human Beings Destitute and

Without Food. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 8.—Detailed reports of the great famine in Shantung and Manchuria, brought by the China steamer last night, show that its horrors have not been exaggerated. It is the worst famine known in China for twelve years, and the saddest feature of it is that in many parts of these two provinces the overflow of the Yellow river has ruined the land so that no good crops can be expected for several years. Letters from American and English missionaries, who have been distributing food, say that no more than one hundred thousand can be reached by them, although fully five millions are starving. Many of the men abandoned their

—More Claimants than there Is Land. families after the flood, and the women and children have nothing to live on. The missionaries report that the spectacle of patient suffering of these people is heart-rending. One case is recorded of a blind woman who strangled her little girl rather woman who strangled her little girl rather than sell her or see her starve, while an old man of seventy-seven, maddened by hunger, sold his daughter-in-law for \$9. It costs only 1 cent per day to maintain one person, yet the wealthy have been so reduced they cannot aid their poorer neighbors.

Near Chefoo Dr. Laughlin writes that the whole plain is dug up by people in search of roots which serve to fill their stomachs, but draw up their hands as though they had inflammatory rheumatism.

The Rev. Frank Harmon, of the English Baptist mission at Tsing Chou Fu, writes:

"This country is poor at its best, and

"This country is poor at its best, and when the floods came every one who was able emigrated to Kaan-Tung or Shansi. Thousands remained, however, and are famishing here, within twenty miles of the Hsien City. The Mi river rose ten feet above the level of the bed, washing away eight-tenths of the houses, destroying household goods and stored grain, and in some places destroying old people and children who were unable to escape in the confusion and darkness of the hight. The river, in retiring, left behind heavy deposits of sand, thus rendering the land valueless for years. Many houses were entirely swept away, and families used to every comfort are now living in dugouts. As many as eight or ten families are crowded into one

STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

Features of His Letter to the Geographical Socie'v-He Is Not Moving to Zanzibar. LONDON, April 8.—The letter received a few days ago by the Royal Geographical Society from Henry M. Stanley was read at a meeting of the society this evening. The explorer substantially repeats what he wrote to his friend in Edinburgh, but saps plies valuable geographical information in addition. Recounting the difficulties attending his marches, he says the natives on sevaral occasions dug ditches, in which they placed sharp stakes covered with leaves, to impede his progress. Many of his men suffered from sore feet for days after treading upon the upturned points,

after treading upon the upturned points, and some of them were permanently disabled. The natives, also, for purposes of extorting supplies of food, etc., pretended that they were suffering from famine. The friendly natives were chary of giving information to the Stanley party, but those who were made prisoners told all they knew. Stanley believes that the lake he discovered in 1876 belongs to the Congo chain and is tributary to that river.

A dispatch from Zanzibar to the Inde-

A dispatch from Zanzibar to the Independence Belge, of Brussels, says the rumor that Stanley and Emin Pascha were march-ing in the direction of Zanzibar was an Arab invention.

He Denies a Rumor that He Has Been Ordered to Leave Belgian Territory.

Paris, April 8.-The Mot d'Ordre says that the Belgian authorities have notified General Boulanger to leave Belgium, and that he will go to Brighton to-morrow.

General Boulanger has telegraphed from Brussels that the report that the Belgian authorities had requested him to leave Belgium is untrue. In the Senate, to-day, M. Buffet moved that the procedure of the Senate as a court

be regulated by law before the trial of Gen.
Boulanger is begun.

M. Thevenot, Minister of Justice, replied that the question of procedure could not be allowed to operate to delay the constitution of the Senate as a court, and the motion of M. Buffet was rejected, 177 to 72.

ger on Friday next. GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS. German Boy Murdered and Mutilated in

The Senate will hold its first session as a

tribunal for the trial of General Boulan-

Jack-the-Ripper Fashion. HAMBURG, April 8.—The body of a boy named Streinfatt, was found at an early hour this morning on a road near this city. The boy's throat had been cut and his addomen ripped open, and his entrals removed. The body was otherwise shockingly mutilated. It had evidently lain on the road throughout the night.

The country in the vicinity is being scoured by hussars in search of the murderer. The murderer was surprised by several persons, but he succeeded in making his escape. He will probably be identified, as some of those who saw him profess to recollect his features distinctly.

Local Government for Scotland. LONDON, April 7.- In the House of Commons, to-night, the Lord Advocate introduced a bill providing for local government in Scotland. The bill creates county councils, the members of which are to be elected by householders. All boroughs with a population of less than 7,000 will be merged into counties; the others will be self-governed. The powers of the councils extend to private bill legislation. The right of legislating on private bills has hitherto been vested in Parliament. The measure is, therefore, a step in the direction of home rule. The functions of the councils are

councils. Horrible Death of a Wine Seller. VIENNA, April 8 .- A liquor shop at Szil, Hungary, was entered last night by thieves, who plundered the premises of everything valuable. The proprietor of the store surprised the robbers at their work and was seized and crushed to death in a wine press. The thieves afterwards got drunk and were in an almost helpless state of inebriety when, a few hours later,

otherwise similar to those of the English

they were arrested. The American Pilgrims. JAFFA, April 8 .- The party of American Catholic pilgrims reached here yesterday from Ismailia. The sea was, fortunately, a music teacher in this city who has sucsmooth, and the landing was made without ceeded in borrowing amounts estimated from New York for Rotterdam.

delay. The pilgrims proceeded at once toward Jerusalem. They will reach there to-night and will remain until April 23, when they will return to this port en route for home.

Relief for Distressed Workmen.

PANAMA, April 8.—Owing to the distressed condition of the negroes on the canal works, the British consul to-day distributed bread among the sufferers. Great dis-tress has prevailed among the workmen since the suspension of work on the canal.

Foreign Notes. The Faterland Fire Insurance Company of Berlin has declared a dividend of 45 per

It is officially stated that the range of observation from the top of the Eiffel tower at Paris is forty miles.

Advices received from Zanzibar are to the effect that news of Stanley may be ex-pected there about the end of May. Dispatches from India say that 15,000 persons were rendered homeless by the great fire at Surat. To add to the prevailing distress, cholera has broken out in the town. Emperor William has consented to assume the relation of god-father to the seventh son of a poor weaver in Markichin,

Mr. Gladstone dined last evening with his former private secretary, Mr. Hamilton. His host lives in the top flat of the highest apartment house in Park Lane, and the building is not supplied with an elevator. The aged ex-Premier was therefore compelled to climb eighty steps to honor Mr. Hamilton with his appropriate Hamilton with his company.

A serious riot occurred yesterday at Nurnburg as the result of the lock-out declared by the master joiners against their striking employes. The police were compelled to resort to drastic measures to quell the disturbance, and are fearful that it will be renewed. A large force of police is engaged in greatling the features against is engaged in guarding the factories against

THE RAID ON OKLAHOMA.

-More Claimants than there Is Land.

ARKANSAS CITY, Kan., April 8.-The officials of the Santa Fe railroad were busy yesterday investigating the story that the boomers concealed in the woods of Oklahoma had banded together for the purpose of destroying the railroad bridges on the night of April 21 in order to obstruct the influx of homesteaders until the men concealed in the country could make perfect their claims. It appears that the boomers in hiding are desperate. They have selected and watched their claims for years, and they now fear that the newcomers, with the assistance of rapid transit, may get the best of them. There was a meeting of thase boomers held in the timber near Oklahoma City last Thursday, and they canvassed the situation. After the meeting adjourned the Santa Fe agent received notice that the railroad bridges would be burned and the trains stopped on April 22, as the old boomers did not propose to jeopardize their chances by allowing a flood of tenderfeet todrop in on the land they had picked out. Detectives have been sent along the line Detectives have been sent along the line through the country, and every precaution will be taken to prevent railroad obstruc-

There are twice as many people now on the borders as can be accommodated under the homestead act in Oklahoma. Yesterday fully 300 passengers arrived in this city, all bound for Oklahoma. Many of them represent colonies, and are here as the advance agents. There are men here representing colonies from Washington, California, Utah, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin and Alabama. The colonies number from twenty to 500 persons. Last evening twenty empty passenger coaches pulled into the city on the Santa Fe, attached to the regular freight train, and were run into the yards to await the 22d. A railroader said that the Santa Fe company had 400 cars already engaged by parties who desired household goods removed to this point be-fore the 21st. The crowd has increased here to such proportions that persons who get their mail at the free-delivery window at the postoffice are compelled to form into a procession, and then it is frequently five or six hours before they can get to call for their mail. As a consequence of this large influx of people here, real estate commenced changing hands. The sales of Saturday amounted to \$62,000.

KANSAS CITY, April 8 .- The Rock Island is making great preparations to handle its Oklahoma business and will probably have from six to ten special trains leaving Missouri river points on the 20th and 21st. The line will be open for business to Pond Creek on the 20th, and the road will operate a stage line from that point to King-

CALDWELL, Kam, April 8.—A count to-day of the boomers camped around the city showed the number to be about 1,950, and inceasing every day.

Business Embarrassments.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., April 8.-Edward Peel, a prominent dry goods merchant here, made an assignment, to-day, to Edger McSweeney, one of his clerks. The liabilities are placed at \$12,000, and assets about the same sum. The cause of the failure was a long continued dullness of

New York, April 8.—The Callender Insulating and Water-proofing Company, of New York and East Newark, N. J., has suspended operations and is financially embarrassed. The creditors are considering an extension. The company claimed assets of \$427,000 last July, of which \$200,000 was valuation of patents. The habilities were placed at \$97,288. No statement of the present condition of the company is made

New York, April 8.—The firm of W. H. Wells & Co., manufacturers of capstans, hoisting machinery and ship works, made a general assignment to-day to George W. McLean, giving preferences amounting to

LANCASTER, Pa., April 8.-Adam G. Groff, miller, of West Lampeter township, made an assignment to-day. Liabilities, \$27,000; assets, about \$20,000.

Obituary.

WASHINGTON, April 8 .- Dr. J. H. Kidder. of the Smithsonian Institution, died this morning at his residence in this city from an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Kidder served as a surgeon in the navy until he resigned, about twelve years ago, since which time he has been connected with the scientific branch of the government service. Under Prof. Baird he was connected with the Fish Commission, and latterly was director of the international exchange in the Smithsonian Institution. He leaves a wife, a daughter of the late Postmaster-general Maynard, of Tennessee, and three

NEW YORK, April 8.-Mrs. Theodore Thomas, wife of the musician, died in this city this morning, after a lingering and painful illness. She had been confined to her bed since last autumn with a form of nervous prostration which, from the first, puzzled medical skill, though it was not till within a few weeks of the end that hope of successful coping with it was abandoned. Mrs. Thomas was a woman of fine intel-lectual attainments and unusual force of

ALBUQUEBQUE, N. M., April 8.—A. J. Mc-Dowell, of Boston, auditor of the Mexican Central Railway Company, and well known in New York, Boston and the West, was taken with a congestive chill last Wednesday morning while en route from the City of Mexico, and was compelled to stop over at Albuquerque. After lingering five days he died this morning.

Young Woman Charged with Swindling. Susquenanna, Pa., April 8.—Miss Ella White, an Elmira music teacher, was arrested here this morning, by Chief Little, of Elmira, for defrauding various people of that city out of sums aggregating \$15,000 on fictitious mining and silk-mill stocks and other pretenses. She confessed that she lost the money in an Elmira bucket-shop. She waived requisition.

from \$8,000 to \$15,000 from various Elmira citizens. She borrowed money in several citizens. She borrowed money in several cases from friends by representing she could invest it profitably; in other cases by offering notes, signed some by fictitious names and others signed by herself and indorsed by her father, who, she said, was wealthy. Her father is a superannuated employe of the shops of the Erie road at Susquehanna, Pa., and has transferred his property, amounting to \$2,600. She was arrested on four warrants, charging her with forgery in the second degree.

THE CHURCH DIVORCE SUIT.

The Wife Granted a Decree and Alimony-Salient Points from Judge Pugh's Decision.

COLUMBUS, O., April 8. - Judge Pugh rendered his decision in the famous Church divorce case this morning, granting Mrs. Church a decree of divorce, on the grounds of cruelty, giving her custody of three children and \$400 per annum alimony. The decision is a surprise to many, as only one charge came anything like being sustained, and that was cruelty, upon which the divorce was granted. In his decision Judge Pugh said:

The plaintiff, Margaret J. Church, prays for a divorce from her husband, Samuel H. Church. Adultery, gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty are alleged as the grounds for the prayer. The adultery is averred to have been committed with Teresa Schirtzinger; the gross neglect consisted, it is charged in one place in the petition, of failure to furnish her with the common necessities of life; but it was narrowed by the evidence of the plaintiff to a charge of failure to furnish her with clothing, wearing apparel and other articles necessary for her comfort and convenience, and the extreme cruelty, it is said. other articles necessary for her comfort and con-venience, and the extreme cruelty, it is said, consisted of inhuman and brutal treatment; of the use of violent, profane and threatening language toward her, which was frequently so profane and offensive as to keep her in constant dread and terror; of ordering her from the table, from his room and house; and she avers that the defendant has so threatened, abused and mal-treated her that she was kept in such fear that she was afraid to live in the same house with him. By his answer, the defendant denied all the charges made against him in the most positive and explicit terms. He did not plead either

The hearing of this case on the evidence was protracted to great length, the record of the evidence numbering about three thousand pages. Considerable bitterness and asperity was displayed, especially by the plaintiff's side. Counsel argued the case with a degree of ability and zeal which shows that their feelings were enlisted in the case of their clients. The friends of the parties, and indeed the larger part of the community have taken a deep interest in the controversy. As to the first charge, that of adultery, the judge said:

McCaskey and Lannon testified to still another occurrence, when the window-blinds in the kitchen were pulled down. If it is claimed that adultery was committed at that time, the defendant and Teresa have contradicted these two witnesses. The number of witnesses on each side of the dispute was equal. Was adultery committed at any time? I was almost persuaded that it was, but after looking at the evidence from every conceivable point of view, I am constrained to hold that it was not sufficiently convincing to establish the charge. The presumption that the charge is untrue, arising from his previous character and reputation as a chaste and virtuous man, must be thrown into the scale in his favor. Witnesses testified in his behalf on this subject.

The judge then severely criticised the evidence of Walter McCaskey, one of the witnesses for the plaintiff. On the charge of gross neglect of duty he said: The charge of gross neglect of duty was disproved. It may be true that the detendant did not make a judicious expenditure of all his in-come, but the plaintiff participated in the bene-fits of most all the expenditures that were made; they were not enjoyed by him alone.

On the charge of cruelty, the court said: Modern law and humanity regard cruelty on the part of the husband, when it is deliberate, - liar, the devil's dam, and white-livered nigger; told her that he loathed and hated her; that he did not love her at the time of their marriage; that she was the most deformed object he ever saw; that she had the most ragged character; that she had no mod-

esty or shame; that she was not fit to be a wife esty or shame; that she was not lit to be a wife or mother, and he threatened to put her out of the house the next day, and told her if she was a man he would cowhide her. It does not appear that there is even a possibility of reconciliation between the plaintiff and defendant. They sep-arated under circumstances of scandal and dis-grace. Parental love, dread of scandal, regard for social position and other moral considera-tions did not seem strong enough to prevent the tions did not seem strong enough to prevent the separation. The court finds that the charge of extreme cruelty has been substantially proved, and for that reason a decree of divorce is

The children are to be sent to Mr. Church's residence immediately after dinner, every Saturday and Sunday.

THE HATFIELD-M'COY GANG

Ellison Hatfield Makes a Confession of Some of the Crimes Committed on Tug River.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 8.-Ellison Hatfield, of the participants in the Hatfield-Mc-Coy feud, who is confined in the Pike county jail, in Kentuky, has made a confession to State's Attorney Lee Ferguson. "I was present," he said, "and participated in the murder of the three McCoy brothers-Tolbert, Farley and Randolph. The three brothers were taken from a school-house in Logan county, West Virginia, where they had been guarded for a day and night, and brought over the Tug river, which separates West Virginia and Kentucky. About fifty feet from the river, Carpenter tied them to a pawpaw bush and hunga lantern over their heads. Anse Hatfield then said to them. 'Boys, if you have any peace to make with your Maker you had better make it,' and Tolbert and Randolph began praying, but Farley did not. However, before the boys had time to finish their prayer, John Hatfield shot Farley dead. Anse then gave the order to fire, and shot as he gave the word, killing Tolbert, and then emptying the contents of his revolver into the dead body. Alex. Musser fired and killed Randolph Mc-Coy. The others followed suit, and all the bodies were riddled with bullets. After the boys were killed, Wall Hatfield admistered an oath to all of us, binding us to take the life of the first to divulge the name of any who were present." Captain Hatfield said that he and Tom Wallace shot Jeff McCoy after he had escaped from them. The prisoner gave the particulars of the brutal murder of Alifora and Alvin Mc-Coy, in which he took part. Nine of the Hatfield faction, on a Sunday night in January, 1888, crossed the river into Kentucky under command of Jim Vance. They surrounded the McCoy homestead, fired the house and killed the girl as she attempted to extinguish the flames. Captain and to extinguish the flames. Captain and John Hatfield both claimed that they killed Calvin McCoy, and bragged about it.

Armes Abjectly Apologizes.

PITTSBURG, April 8.—The Times's Harrisburg, Pa., special says: "Governor Beaver has received a letter from Major Armes, who assaulted him in Washington. It con-tains a most abject apology for his outrage-ous conduct, and begs him to interfere at Washington to prevent the court-martial Armee says that rather than submit to the disgrace of being court-martialed he will commit suicide, and pleads that it will dis-grace his family. Governor Beaver has not condescended to notice the communica-

Steamship News. BREMERHAVEN, April 8 .- Arrived: Ems,

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.-Arrived: Lord Gough, from Liverpool. GLASGOW, April 8.—Arrived: State of Nevada, from New York.

MOVILLE, April 8.—Arrived: Oregon, from Portland for Liverpool.

THE INCOMPETENTS MUST GO

-No Difference of Opinion Between Secretary Noble and Commissioner Tanner.

Democratic Incompetents in the Pension and Other Bureaus of the Interior Department Must Seek Employment Elsewhere.

A Probability that the Three New Gunboats Will Be Found Faulty in Plan.

Points in Which State Courts and Legislatures Are Supreme-Treasurer Huston Files His Bond - General Washington News.

NOBLE AND TANNER.

They Are Agreed that Democratic Incompetents Will Not Be Retained.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- "There is not the slightest foundation for the story going the rounds of the press that I have found it necessary to issue an order checking Commissioner Tanner in his onslaught on Democratic employes of the Pension Office," said Secretary Noble to your correspondent this afternoon, "and I want to say, further, and to emphasize it, that when I issued the order requesting heads of bureaus to first submit their demands for resignations of offices to me. I did not have Commissioner Tanner, or his office, or any of his acts in my mind. The fact is that, up to that date, Commissioner Tanner had only requested three resignations. If I know the politics of the Commissioner of the Pension Office, and I think I do," continued Secretary Noble, "they are not one whit more radical than my own, and are exactly my ideas, as well as those of the Commissioner. He is an able man, an excellent officer, and I am in thorough accord with him, even in the matter of making removals of incompetent or inefficient Democrats and the selection of Republicans.

ex-confederates wherever more competent Union soldiers can be employed, and he wants to institute a liberal policy toward the pension applicants. Those are the views I also entertain." "Is it true," I asked, "that at the end of the present fiscal year there will be dropped from the rolls the 150 special examiners in the field, all of whom are understood to be

Neither of us makes a secret of the fact

that in reorganizing the Pension Office

and the entire Interior Department, Republicans are to be preferred just as far as possible, in order that the good of the service is not overloooked. We want the best possible considerable and the service is not overloooked.

sible service, and in getting it we intend to favor Republicans. Since that order was issued—which was intended to apply to all branches of the service which I control— Commissioner Tanner has made quite a

number of recommendations for changes in his bureau, and, so far as I can remember, I have promptly respected every one of them. He believes in turning out the

"Yes, and a great many more Democrats will go. The work of turning out Democrats will not stop there."

"Do you advocate the retention of a Dem-ocrat on each of the medical pension boards "That will be a matter of policy, left entirely to the Commissioner, and I may add that I do not intend to interpose any objec-tions, so far as I see now, to the institution of any policy that he may desire. Surely I shall not if it is a question of being more liberal with pensioners, recognizing Repub-licans to the exclusion of Democrats, and perfecting a better general service." This shows that there is the very closest

and most harmonious feeling existing be-tween the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Pensions.

THE NEW GUN-BOATS.

They Are Modeled After the English Pattern, and the Latter Are Reported Faulty. NEW YORK, April 8.-A Washington special to the Times says that copies of the official report to the British Admiralty to the committee on the recent English naval maneuvers have just been received at the Navy Department, and are being read with a great deal of interest, as they have a very practical bearing on some of the vessels in the new United States navy. The Yorkown and her two sisters, the Concord and Bennington, are identical with the Archer class of the English navy. Six of these vessels took part in the maneuvers, and

concerning them the committee of admirals

"It is reported unanimously that the armament is too heavy and consequently the vessels are crank, that the weights on the forecastle are too great and the forecastle itself is not strong enough for the weight it has to bear." Of the Raccoon, the only vessel of the class which appears to have experienced anything like a heavy sea, it is reported that, on one occasion, while going ten or eleven knots against a moderate swell, a sea was taken on board which carried away everything movable on the forecastle, broke in the fore hatch, which was battened down, tore away the iron stanchions supporting the forecastle and bent the beams down three inches. The committee is of the opinion that much of this weight in the "eyes" of the ship should be reduced, and suggests that the "bowers" should be stowed further aft, the spare anchor removed to a position near the mainmast, and that the two six-inch guns on the fore-castle should be replaced by five-inch, by which latter means alone a saving of over fifteeen tons would be effected. It submits, also, that to substitute five-inch for sixinch guns throughout is, in view of the "crank" nature of these vessels as reported by their late captains, worthy of the most serious considerations. Admiral Sir Arthur Hood, in his observations on the report of the committee, says of the Archer class: "I quite concur in the view that these vessels are too heavily weighted forward, and should have preferred the substitution of five-inch guns for six-inch, one pilot-house instead of two, and the anchors, es-

pecially the sheet anchor, stowed further These criticisms bear out the arguments advanced by some of our naval officials at the time the construction of our gun-boats was undertaken. They held that the Yorktown and her class ought not to carry guns of any larger size than five inches, and that the Little Petrel should not carry guns of over four and a half inches at the utmost, while the English Magpie class of the same size carry only four-inch guns. The expressions of the British Admiralty are reviving the discussion of the question of how heavy the armaments of our gun-boats should be. It is not likely, however, that any change will be made in the present plans before the Yorktown has been given a trial at sea with her batteries on board. If she does not behave better than her prototypes in the British navy, it is safe to say that the weight of the armaments of her sister boats, and of the Little Petrel, will be much reduced. Thus far, the only change made in the line suggested by the English report has been the location of the anchors further aft than was originally contemplated.

SUPREME COURT.

Cases in Which State Courts and Legislatures Are the Supreme Authority. WASHINGTON, April 8 .- The Supreme

Court of the United States to-day rendered an opinion in the cases Nos. 196 and 197, Henry, Amy and Gustavus L. Hoppenstedt; Nos. 198 and 199, Edwin F. Knowlton, and Nos. 200 and 201, the executors of William S. Pierson, deceased, all plaintiffs in error vs. the city of Watertown; in error to the